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A study of the chemical composition of various divisions of the nervous system. III. The peripheral nerves of various divisions of the nervous system of the cow. A. V. Palladin, E. Ya. Roshba and R. M. Gel'man. *Ukrain. Biochem. Zhur.* 9, 109 84 in Russian 184 8, in English 188-192 (1936); cf. *C. A.* 30, 6277. The chem. compns. of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal cord per unit of dry matter are essentially the same; per unit of wet matter cholesterol, lecithin and cephalin contents of the anterior roots are lower than that of the posterior. In comparison with other divisions of the nervous system the abs. cholesterol contents are much greater in both cases. The inverse is the case for lipoids, nitrogen, creatine, P and water contents in the peripheral nerve. The N and creatine contents of the sympathetic nerve are higher than those of other nerves. It is concluded that a high protein and a medium cholesterol content are characteristic for the nonmedullated nerves. The ganglia of the posterior roots have approx. the same compn. as all the others, with the exception of a higher cholesterol and unsatd. phosphatides. Phylogenetically the cholesterol and unsatd. phosphatides are higher in older than in younger divisions of the peripheral and of the central nervous systems; the reverse is true of water and protein contents. E. E. Stefanowsky

ASH-114 DETAILSPICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Arginine, arginase and creatine in the embryo tissues of vertebrates. A. V. Palladin and R. Ya. Rashba, *Ukrain. Biochem. Zhur.* 10, 104-225 (in Russian 225-31, in English 234-42) (1957). The arginine and creatine contents of the tissues of chick embryos diminish gradually with the progress of the embryonic development; min. values were found toward the moment of hatching, on the 40-50 days of postnatal development, they approach those characteristic for adults. The activity of arginase in the tissues of chick embryos and rabbits is highest in the early days of development and decreases gradually to the low values characteristic for adults. The arginase of embryo tissues is, in most cases, activated by salts of bi-valent Mn, when its activity is low, it is always activated. The coexistence of large quantities of arginine and of a high activity of arginase suggests that the latter possibly takes part in the synthesis of arginine-creatine, protein during tissue growth. The similarity of arginine and creatine curves and the slight formation of urea in the chick embryo suggest that creatine is formed from arginine. The activity of arginase is the same in the liver of chick embryos as in adult chickens. In the liver of rabbit embryos, it is very high. The change in the water content of the embryo liver is somewhat different from that of other embryonic tissues. The min. quantity is noted on the 5th or 6th day after birth, increasing afterward. In rabbit

embryos, the water content in the liver on the 30th day of gestation is the same as in adult rabbits. Palladin's hypothesis on the special significance of arginine exchange for tissue growth is supported by the very large arginine content and the high activity of arginase in embryo tissues during the early days of development. L. E. S.

ARG. 10.4. BIOCHEMICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM: 10000000

ARG. 10.4. BIOCHEMICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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FROM: 10000000

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The activation of the arginase of embryonic tissues by means of manganese salts. (L. A. Razhinskii and P. A. Gerasimov, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1970, 221, 481-483, English, 1970, *ibid.*, 221, 481, 1970).—The arginase in the skin of chicken embryos is activated by means of Mn salts, especially when the activity originally was low. After 4-7 days of incubation the body arginase always showed activation, but the turning results were obtained for brain arginase. Liver arginase is but slightly active in both mature chickens and embryos. In the majority of cases it can be activated by $MnSO_4$. The brain arginase of adult rabbits as well as of rabbit embryos can also be activated. (S. A. Kuzina)

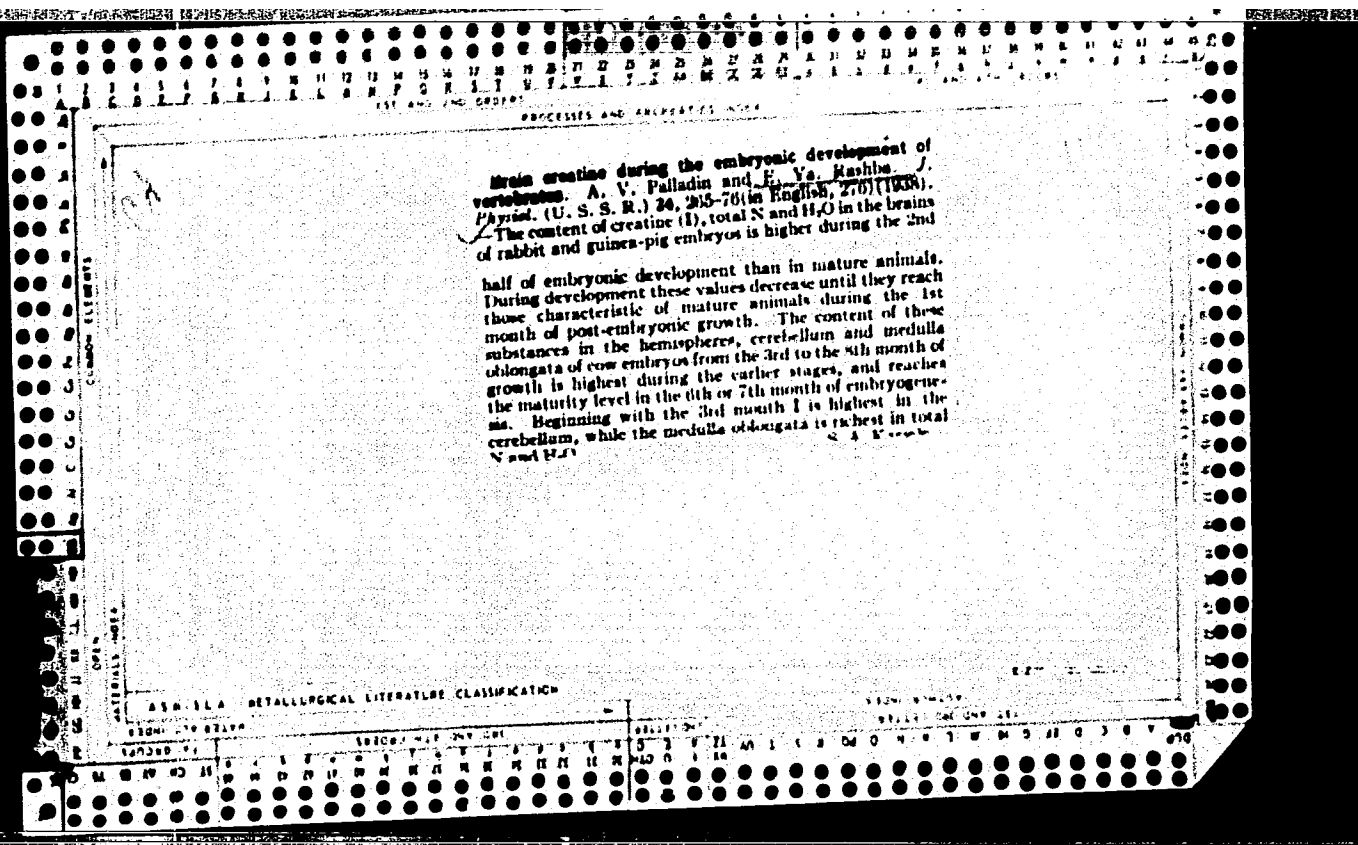
AS 411.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Ca Lactic acid in chick-embryo muscles during work. R. Ya. Kashin. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 11, 31-42 (1936). Russian 47-47, in English 47-52 (1938). The change in the quantity of lactic acid and water was investigated in the muscles and blood of white leghorn embryos from the 17th day of incubation and of chickens up to the 25th day after hatching. Musculus complexus of embryos at work during hatching forms a considerable quantity of lactic acid. At the end of hatching, evidently with the appearance of the first crack in the shell, there occurs a decrease of lactic acid in the muscle itself; its content in the blood does not rise. The muscles of the feet in em- bryos during hatching do not show any change of the lactic acid and water contents except those conditioned by growth. The most intensive work of hatching takes place in the chick embryo on the 20th day. E. H. S.																																																			
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11 F

Changes in the content of total and nonprotein arginine in the egg during embryonic development and under the influence of certain factors. E. Ya. Rashba. *Biochem. J. (Ukraine)* 11, 395-401 (in Russian, 401-2, in English, 402-3) (1938). --The total arginine content in developing hen eggs, beginning with the third day of incubation, varies little and is somewhat lowered by introducing $MnSO_4$ and H_2SO_4 into the egg. The content of nonprotein arginine is lowest on the second and third day of incubation (which is, evidently, the period of max. arginase activity). The introduction of $MnSO_4$ lowers somewhat the arginine content on the eighth and twelfth days. Injections of H_2SO_4 (pH = 4.7, corresponding to the pH of the injected $MnSO_4$ soln.) cause a shift of the arginine content in the same direction. Thus, the inference that $MnSO_4$ has a specific action tending to activate the arginase of the developing egg is not justified, but the obvious disturbance in the protein metabolism under the influence of both $MnSO_4$ or H_2SO_4 is to be noted. E. E. Stefanowsky

ASD-31-A DETAILPOCAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

1 The role of adenosinephosphoric acid in the anaerobic carbohydrate metabolism of muscle. R. Ya. Rashkin.
Ukrain. Biochem. J. 19, 425-43(1930). --A review of the literature.
R. Levine

LC

A.S.M.-I.C.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
BROWN, E.T.H.

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Glycogen and phosphorus compounds in the muscles of chick embryos. H. Ya. Ruchin. *Biochem. J.* (Leningrad) 13, 575-85 (in Russian; 685-75 in English, 587-9) (1960); cf. C. A. 33, 5889, 6380. --To det. the origin of lactic acid in the chick embryo muscles, at work during hatching, the relative amounts of glycogen in the liver and muscles were investigated. The resulting data did not furnish the answer. The glycogen on the 14th and 15th day of chick embryo development is 1-2%, rising on the 17th to 20th day, falling sharply on the 21st, remaining at this level, or below, for 2-3 days after hatching, when the chicks feed mainly on their yolk, and then begins to rise again. There is no particular increase of glycogen in the neck and leg muscles to account for the sharp rise of lactic acid in these muscles. It is possible that there is a rapid supply of glycogen by the liver, which becomes glycogen-poor at this period, or by local resynthesis. The quantity of P is 300-500 mg. per 100 g. of dry tissue. As in adult birds, the creatine P is very small, but the pyrophosphoric fraction is greater than in 3-4-month-old and adult chicks. B. Gutoff

1ST AND 2ND CODES																										3RD AND 4TH CODES																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
Data on the carbohydrate metabolism in the muscles of chick embryos. E. Ya. Kashin, <i>Biochem. J.</i> (Ukraine) 13, 501-500 (in Russian, 001-3; in English, 004-6 (1930)). —Data collected from a series of detns. indicate that the source of a considerable quantity of lactic acid may be glucose, more intensely glycolized by the enzyme systems of the embryo working muscle, and present in the latter in a greater quantity than in the less intensely working muscle. Since the glycogen consumption <i>in vivo</i> is considerably less than that of glucose, R. is speculating on the manner of disappearance of glycogen both in anaerobic and in aerobic glycolysis of embryo muscles and also on the possible consumption of glycogen without the direct formation of lactic acid. H. Gutoff																																																			
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
Dry matter in chicken muscles during ontogenetic development. E. Ya. Rasbina. <i>Biochem. J. (Ukraine)</i> 13, 671-6 (in Russian, 677; in English, 677) (1980). Statistical analysis of the accumulated data on the dry residue of leg and neck muscles in embryos, chicks and adult fowl shows a considerable decrease during hatching. R. G.																																																			
ASH-SLA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
11F	11F
Glycolytic processes and phosphorylation of carbohydrates in muscles of rabbits and chicks during embryonic development. R. Ya. Rashin, <i>Biochem. J. (Leningrad)</i> 15, No. 2-3, 273-305 (in Russian, 282-4; in English, 284-5) (1940); cf. C. A. 36, 4120¹.--The embryo muscles split off inorg. P in anaerobic autolysis (<i>in vacuo</i>). This was not observed to take place on adding 0.05 M NaF, P disappearing from the soln.; but there was an accumulation of the little-hydrolyzed intermediary P fractions, including hexose monophosphate (I), greatest on adding glycogen, remaining unchanged or dropping with glucose. The non-barium-precipitated fraction contained, in addn. to I and phosphoglyceric acids, some unidentified P compds., which usually increased after the autolysis. The abs. amt. of I in the embryo muscles was higher than in adults. The rabbit muscles gave the greatest lactic acid formation with glucose, but glycogen also reacted. The decrease in lactic acid with NaF was not investigated; this is ascribed to its dehydration into pyruvic acid. R. rejects the theory that the absence of phosphorylation is due to a deficiency of the enzyme system, since the embryo muscles glycolyze and phosphorylate glycogen very well; but the intermediate products, typical for the usually fermented glycogen, were absent during the glucose glycolysis. References. B. Gutof	
830-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
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RYZHKOV, P.Ya., inzh.; SHERSHEVSKAYA, R.M., inzh.; RASHBA, T.S., inzh.

Hardening spare metallurgical equipment parts at the Petrovskii plant.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:76-80 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

RASHBA, Ye. Ya. and GOTOVTSEVA, Ye. P.

Rashba, Ye. Ya. and Gotovtseva, Ye. P. - "The products of hydrolytic decomposition of polysaccharides in the brain", Ukr. biokhim. zhurnal, 1949, No. 1, p. 56-72, (In Ukrainian, resume in Russian), - Bibliog: 6 iters.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Istoria 'Zhurnal nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

RASHBA, O. Ya.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No.8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

3
✓ Products of polysaccharide hydrolysis in the brain.
O. Ya. Rashba and O. P. Goloritsova (Inst. Biochem.,
Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.*
21, 561-563 (in Russian, 70-2)(1949).—Brain amylase in pure
form splits 60-70% of starch, resulting in dextrins of high
and low-mol. wt. and maltose. Glycogen hydrolysis re-
sulted in similar polysaccharides. By means of pure culture
yeast fermentation, the presence of glucose and maltose
was demonstrated. Studies of perfused cow, rabbit, and dog
brains indicated the presence of active maltase. Expts.
with brain suspensions showed that maltase activity at
first proceeds at an increasing rate, then subsides, and finally
disappears. At the height of its activity it is accompanied
by lactic acid formation. Changes in P compds. run
parallel to accumulation of P esters in the presence of mal-
tase. The rate of maltose glycolysis is conditioned by
activity of maltase. B. S. Levine

RASHEN, Ye. Ye.

34142. Prevrascheniye dekstrinov v tkani mozga. Ukr. biokhim. Zhurnal, 1949, No 3, s. 247-56-. Na ukr. yaz.-Rezyume na rus. yaz.- Bibliogr 16 nazv.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 6, 1955

RASHBA, YE.YA.

USSR (600)

Nervous System

Problems of histochemical investigation of glycogen of the normal nervous system.
Identification of biological properties and differences of neurons. A. L. Shabadash.
Reviewed by Ye. Ya. Rashba, Ukr. biokhim. zhur., 22, No. 1, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

RASHBA, E. Ya.

"Amylase and Its Role in the Initial Stages of Carbohydrate Metabolism in the Cerebrum of Certain Animals." Sub 27 Apr 51, Acad Med Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

RASHIN, S. Ya.

Isolation and study of the chemical composition of nuclei
of the cerebral tissue. A.V. Fallerin, S.I.A. Rashin,
T.S.M. Shitutzman. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 23 no. 3:265-277 '51.

PALLADIN, O.V.; RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [reviewers]; PENFIELD, W.; RASMUSSEN, Th. [authors].

"Cerebral cortex of man. A clinical study of localization of function."
W.Penfield, Th.Rasmussen. Reviewed by O.V.Palladin, Ye.Ya.Rashba. Ukr.
biokhim.zhurn. 24 no.2:258-260 '52. (MIRA 6:11)
(Brain)

RASEBA, O.Ya.

Role of nucleic acids in variability of microorganism. Mikrobiol.
zhur. 15 no.1:59-65 '53. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Z Institutu mikrobiologii AN URSR.
(Bacteria) (Nucleic acids) (Variation (Biology))

RASHBA, O.Ya.

"Bacteriochemistry." E.M.Gubarev. Reviewed by O.IA.Rashba. Ukr.biokhim.
zhur. 25 no.2:237-241 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

(Biochemistry) (Bacteria)

USSR.

Changes in the nucleic acids of artificially induced variants of *Escherichia coli*: O. Ya. Rayshin and T. O. Galkina. *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 16, No. 1, 27-32 (Russian summary, 32-3) (1964). — *E. coli* 163 and *Salmonella breslau* 353 were used. The nucleic acids of both original cultures were detd. *E. coli* variants were obtained by growing the original 163 strain in a culture medium contg. *S. breslau* autolyzate (cf. Vixir, *et al.*, *Ibid.* 15, No. 8 and 4 (1953)). Variants 125, 125M (obtained by passing 125 through a mouse), 38, 106, and 60 were almost identical with *S. breslau* in serological, immunological, sugar fermentation, and pathogenic properties. Cells of these variants were washed and total N and nucleic acids were detd. by the method of Schmidt and Thannhauser (*Crit. Rev.* 21814). Results are expressed in terms of γ of ribonucleic (I) and deoxyribonucleic (II) acid P per mg. of bacterial cells. *E. coli* 163 and *S. breslau* 353 contained about the same amount of I but II was higher in *S. breslau*. Variants 125 and 106 contained less of I and more of II than either *E. coli* 163 or *S. breslau* 353. Content of I and II in variants 125 M and 60 was about same as in *E. coli* 163. The content of nucleic acids in variant 38 was not const., but the amt. of II approximated that in *S. breslau*. Each expt. was repeated 10 times. B. S. Levine.

RASHBA, O. Ya.

U.S.S.R.

Deaminase of purine and of ribonucleic acid in *Escherichia coli* variants grown in the presence of *Salmonella breslaw* autolysates. O. Ya. Rashba and L. S. Krachko. (Inst. Microbiol., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R.). *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 16, No. 1, 34-40 (Russian summary, 39-40) (1964).—*S. breslaw* 353 and *E. coli* 163 and its variants 38, 106, 125, and 125 M were used. Suspensions of 24-hr. resting cultures were freed from substrate, and adenine (I) glutamine (II), or ribonucleic acid (III) added at the rate of 3-5 mg. per vol. of bacterial suspension contg. 2-5 mg. of bacterial N; pH was kept at 7-8. Suspensions of resting bacteria were incubated at 37° for 2 hrs. Deaminase activity was detd. from the NH₃ split off. Following the incubation period the proteins were pptd. with trichloroacetic acid, and NH₃ in the centrifugate was detd. by isothermic distn. Split off NH₃ was found in the substrate-free suspensions of all bacteria, the amt. detd. and subtracted correspondingly from the NH₃ detd. in the substrate suspension. During the 2-hr. incubation, deaminase of *E. coli* 163 and of *S. breslaw* 353 split off 0.018-0.040 & NH₃, N, or 5-16% of the N of amino groups of I, and 0.080-0.137 mg. or 50-80% of the N of amino groups of III. No deamination of II was detected. Variant 125 gave similar results. Variants 38 and 106 showed the presence of a slight guanase activity, otherwise their deaminase activity was as above. Variant 125 M differed sharply from its parent culture *E. coli* 163 and from *S. breslaw* 353. Its guanase activity was high (0.140-0.334 mg. NH₃, N, or 40-95%) and the deaminase for I was 5-10 times as high as that of *E. coli* 163 or *S. breslaw* 353. B. S. L.

USSR:

The biochemical properties of the antibacterial substances of some labiates. O. Ya. Ruzhka, S. I. Zekpeukha, T. P. Mandrik, and M. B. Kagan'ska. *Mikrobiai Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 16, No. 2, 62-6 (Russian summary, 60)(1964). — *Thymus serpyllum* var. *podessicus* (I), *Teucrium chamaedrys* (II), and *Stachys recta* (III), used in popular and homeopathic therapy, were investigated for their antibacterial properties in fresh and dried state. The usual chemophytological methods were employed to obtain the following fractions: ether exts., acidic substances, basic substances, saponins and glucosides, tannins. Exts. suspected of having tannic acid were tested for di- and trihydroxyphenolic hydroxy groups. For the antibacterial tests *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus* 209, the Hiss-Flexner bacillus, and *Microbacterium 5* were used. I contained at least 2 substances with antibacterial properties: the ether exts., which arrested the growth of *M. pyogenes* var. *aureus* 209 in 10^{-4} — 25×10^{-4} dilns., and a low mol. tannic substance isolated from the isoelec. sediment of the boiling H_2O ext. of the plant, which arrested the growth of *M. pyogenes* var. *aureus* 209 at 10^{-4} — 15×10^{-4} dilns. and the Hiss-Flexner bacillus at 25×10^{-4} . II also had 2 antibacterial substances: an ether ext. obtained during the period of blooming (ether ext. of plant during nonblooming period contained no antibacterial substances) which arrested the growth of *M. pyogenes* var. *aureus* 209 only, and a low mol. wt. tannin-type of substance, which contained procatechins and was acidic. III contained low mol. wt. acidic substances with antibacterial properties belonging to the group of tannophenolic acids. B. S. Levine

USSR.

The biochemical properties of the antibacterial substances of *Inula britannica* and of *Solidago virgaurea*. O. Ya. Rashba, S. I. Zelepukha, and M. B. Kagans'ka. *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.S.R.* 16, No. 2, 67-8 (1964) (Russian summary, 69).—Both plants are popularly used in wound and ulcer healing. The plants were dried and extd. The fatty and other ether fractions of the roots and above-ground parts of *I. britannica* had antibacterial properties, but not at all times. Similar exts. of *S. virgaurea* were more potent against all test microorganisms. The alc. ext. of the isoelec. sediment (of hot H₂O ext. acidified) exhibited similar antibacterial properties. B. S. Levine

RASHBA, O.Y.

USSR

The nucleoproteins of *Salmonella breslau*. Some of their properties and methods for their isolation. O. Ya. Rashba, *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 16, No. 3, 43-7 (Russian summary, 48)(1954).—Fresh and desiccated masses of cells of *Salmonella breslau* 353 were extd. with saline and alk. solns., the exts. combined, and the nucleoproteins pptd. by acidifying to the isoelec. point. Ppts. and mother liquors were studied. The nucleoproteins can be extd. with 0.1M NaHCO₃, 1.4M NaCl (ribonucleoproteins), 0.010-0.012M NaOH, and 0.1M Na citrate (mixed nucleoproteins). An increase in the concn. of the NaOH soln. increases the gross fraction extd. but the nucleoprotein fraction remains the same. Nucleoproteins extd. from dry bacteria and pptd. with trichloroacetic acid become relatively insol.; they can be redissolved in 0.2% (0.05M) soln. of NaOH. Ground frozen masses of *S. breslau* extd. with 0.1M Na citrate become polymerized. Bacteria washed with physiol. saline yielded a nucleoprotein which contained less deoxyribonucleic acid than was obtained from similar extn. of whole bacteria. The fractionation of the nucleic acids by the method of Belozerskii and Chernomordnikova (cf. C.A. 35, 1457*) yielded poor results, but gave higher deoxyribonucleic acid values. The cytoplasmic proteins sepd. from the nucleoproteins proved to be ribonucleoproteins. The nucleoproteins here dealt with can be adsorbed on asbestos filter disks. B. S. Levine

RASHBA, O. Ya.

8006. Alterations of nucleic acid content of colon bacillus on
assimilation of Breslau bacillus complete antigen and nucleoprotide.
O. Ya. Rashba and T. O. Galkina *Microbiol. Zh.*, 1955, 17, 14-17;
Zhurnal V. P. P. 1955, Abstr. No. 75648. — Regarding of the
character and intensity of the changes of biochemical, serological,
and pathological properties of variants obtained, their content of
nucleic acid differed little from that of the original culture. Variants,
obtained on media with complete antigen and nucleoprotide of
Breslau bacillus, differed less from the original cultures and were
less diverse in character, than variants obtained on media with auto-
lysates of Breslau bacillus. (Ukrainian, Russian Summary)
C. P. SINGLE

Inst. Microbiol AS Ukr SSR

RASHBA, O. YA.

Methods for separation of deoxyribonucleic acid from Bacteria Breslau. O. Ya. Rashba. *Mikrobiol. Zhur. Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 16, No. 1, 47-50 (in Ukrainian, Russian summary, 51) (1956).—Attempts to sep. deoxyribonucleic acid (I) from Bacteria Breslau 353 (*Salmonella typhimurium*) gave the following results. The modified method of McCarty and Avery (C.A. 40, 2194) gave very little pure I and it was not polymeric. Treatment of the bacterial mass with alkali at high temp. gave partly dephosphorylated I. Autolysis of the bacteria in presence of citrate did not give reproducible results. All preps. of I obtained were toxic for *Escherichia coli*. A. Sementsov

RASHBA, O. Ya.

The activity of deaminase of purines and of nucleic acids in different *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella typhimurium*. O. Ya. Rashba and S. M. Tsiskulovska. *Mikrobiol. Zhur. Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R., Inst. Mikrobiol. im. D. K. Zabotynogo* 18, No. 2, 30-4 (Russian summary, 35) (1956).
A study was made of the deaminase of adenine, guanine, ribonucleic, and deoxyribonucleic acids of 6 strains of *E. coli* and 6 strains of *S. typhimurium*. These strains were of different origins isolated at different times between 1946 and 1952. All strains were typical culturally, serologically, and morphologically. The bacteria were grown on beef-peptone agar, harvested and washed. For the detn. of deaminase activity a sample of the washed bacteria was added to a substrate mixt. contg. adenine hydrochloride, guanine, and ribonucleic acid and incubated for 2 hrs.; the mixt. contg. deoxyribonucleic acid was incubated for 24 hrs. The amt. of NH_3 split off was detd. Control tests were also run. *E. coli* strains SK and sr deaminated adenine at a rate 2-3 times below that of other strains. During the period of 1952-3 the activity of adenase and guanase had considerably increased. All strains of *E. coli* deaminate ribonucleic acid at nearly the same rate. Deoxyribonucleic acid is deaminated at a slow but regular rate by strain 163 only. *S. typhimurium* deaminates the purines at slower rate than most *E. coli* strains and at approx. the same rate as strains SK and sr. *S. typhimurium* deaminates ribonucleic acid at a rate similar to *E. coli*. Deoxyribonucleic acid is deaminated by *S. typhimurium* faster than by *E. coli*.
B. S. Levine

2

RASHBA, O. YA

✓ The respiration rate and fermentation intensity of bacterial variants developed in the filtrate of *Salmonella typhimurium*. O. Ya. Rashba. *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R.*, 1971. *Mikrobiol. in D. K. Zabolotnogo* 14, No. 3, 30-5 (Russian summary, 30) (1970). — The respiration rate and fermentation intensity of the variants were compared with those of the parent cultures. Cultures were grown on beef-peptone-agar for 18 hrs. at 37°, and further treated as described by Cook and Stephenson (*C.A.* 23, 1661). The bacterial suspension contained 30×10^8 cells/ml. Respiration and fermentation rates were detd. by the Warburg method. Glucose (0.05M) was added to some of the tests. Data were recorded in terms of mm.³ of gas consumed or eliminated/hr./0.1 g. of bacterial N (Q_2^0 and Q_2^{00}). On the basis of the results obtained in relation to the rate of respiration and the intensity of fermentation it was possible to place the variants into 4 groups: (1) 4 cultures differing very slightly from the parent cultures; (2) 7 cultures in which the respiration and fermentation rates, although clearly discernible, were at levels below those of the parent cultures; (3) 2 cultures whose fermentation intensity exceeded that of the parent cultures; (4) 5 cultures which did not utilize glucose either for respiration or fermentation, but metabolized amino acids and some other substrates. The processes of respiration and of fermentation of the variants differed only slightly from those of the parent *S. typhimurium*. Cells which were unable to utilize glucose manifested a notable endogenous respiration and were able to utilize a no. of other substrates. Some cultures had slow growth rates, and neutralized developing acidity by their ability to break down N-contg. compds. of the medium.
B. S. Levine

Inst Microbiology AS Ukr SSR

Rashba, O. Ya.

The utilization of phosphoric acid by *Streptococcus lactis* grown in milk. O. Ya. Rashba and S. I. Novikova. *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R., Inst. Mikrobiol. im. D. K. Zabolotnogo* 18, No. 3, 37-8 (Russian summary, 39) (1950); cf. *C.A.* 51, 2935c. — A study was made of the content of inorg. phosphoric acid in the fraction of easily hydrolyzable phosphate esters and of the reducing substances in sterile milk inoculated with intensive acid producers and weak acid producers. From the data obtained the content of lactose was calcd. Simultaneously, as the lactose of the milk is being consumed by *S. lactis*, the inorg. phosphoric acid content is being reduced, and the fraction of the easily hydrolyzable phosphate compds. is increased. Towards the end of the expt., when the milk becomes thick, the quantity of inorg. phosphoric acids returns to normal. It is assumed that these changes are a reflection of the fact that the phosphoric acids are being drawn into the process of lactose breakdown by the proliferating culture of *S. lactis*.
B. S. Levine

Rashba, O. Ya.

Distr: 4E4c/4E3d

Diffusion of current carriers in a semiconductor in the presence of an external electric field. O. Ya. Rashba. Soviet Phys. Tech. Phys. 1, 1384-7(1957) (English translation); Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 26, 1415-18(1956). — Exact formulas are derived for detg. the distribution of nonequil. holes (photoholes) in a slab and a plate of semiconductors in the presence of a homogeneous elec. field. Illumination is carried out by point or filament light probes for a momentary and a stationary source. Solutions are obtained for the case of simultaneous presence of vol. and surface recombination.

S. E. Bowden

JK

2
2

Rashba, Ye. Y.

DAVIDOV, O.S.; RASHBA, Ye.Y.

Light absorption in molecular crystals on weak interaction between excitons and phonons [in Ukrainian with summaries in Russian and English]. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 2 no.3:226-241 J1-S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut fiziki AN URSR.

(Excitons) (Crystals--Optical properties)

RASHEBA, O.Ya.

~~Academician Aleksei Nikolaevich Bach. Mikrobiol.shur. 19 no.1:~~
59-62 '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(BACH, ALEKSEI NIKOLAEVICH, 1857-1946)

~~KASHBA, G. Ya.~~

Studying phytoncides of *Helichrysum arenarium*. Microbiol. zhur. 19
no. 2:25-28 '57. (KMA 10:3)

1. Z. Institutu mikrobiologii AN URSS.

(PLANTS

phytoncides of *Helichrysum arenarium*, antibact. eff.)

(ANTISEPTICS

phytoncides of *Helichrysum arenarium*

RASHBA *IC. YA.*
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/3 Med. Micro. Mar 59

825. A STUDY OF NUCLEOPROTEINS OF B. COLI VARIANTS OBTAINED BY ASSIMILATION OF B. BRESLAU PRODUCTS (Russian text) - *Rashba* H. J. and Kaganskaya M. B. Dept. of Microbe Biochem. Inst. of Microbiol., Acad. of Scis of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev - BIOKHIMIYA 1957, 22/6 (1008-1012) Graphs 1 Tables 1

A study was carried out of the nucleoproteins of 3 E. coli variants obtained on media containing S. breslau autolysates. The nucleoproteins of E. coli and S. breslau differ in viscosity and in isoelectric precipitation curves. The nucleoproteins of the variants of E. coli had the same low viscosity as the S. breslau nucleoproteins, and a similar shape of the curve of isoelectric precipitation, but with some larger additional maximum in the acid zone.

RASHBA, Ye.Ya.

Certain aspects of metabolism in cultures not requiring glucose
isolated from filtrates of Bacterium breslau [with summary in English]
Mikrobiologiya, 26 no.3:277-284 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR, Kiev.
(SALMONELLA, metabolism,
breslau, metab. in strains not requiring glucose (Rus))

RASHBA, Ye. Ya.

25-2-13/43

AUTHORS: Bel'tyukova, K.I. and Rashba Ye.Ya., Scientific Workers of the Institute of Microbiology, AS Ukrainian SSR

TITLE: Useful Properties of Everlasting (Poleznyye svoystva bessmertnika)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1958, # 2, pp 45-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A group of co-workers of the Institute of Microbiology of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, engaged in research on Ukrainian flora, disclosed that everlasting grown on sands contains two substances having antibacterial properties. One of them is the color of the plant - helichrysine; the other is a resinous substance called arenarine, which is of great importance in controlling the bacteria of agricultural plants. Arenarine, for instance, proved to be very effective in destroying tomato cancer without being detrimental to the tomato plant itself. Also, it exerts a favorable influence on the germination of tomato seeds. In all cases, whether the tomato plants were sprinkled with a solution of arenarine (1:10,000) or the seeds were treated with this antibiotic before seeding, the yields proved to be

Card 1/2

Useful Properties of Everlasting

25-2-13/43

by 11-26% higher than without applying arenarine.

ASSOCIATION: Institute mikrobiologii AN USSR (Institute of Microbiology,
AS Ukrainian SSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.IA]

Oxidation of glucose and alanine by bacteria of the intestinal group producing an alkaline reaction. Mikrobiol.zhur. 20 no.3: 49-54 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz instituta mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(GLUCOSE)
(ALANINE)
(ENTEROBACTERIACEAE)
(ALCALIGENES FAECALIS)

RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.IA.]

Problems and future development of the biochemistry of micro-organisms. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.1:17-20 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(MICROORGANISMS, metabolism,
research in Russia (Uk))

RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.IA.]

Modern data on the role of nucleic acids in the variability and heredity of micro-organisms. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.1:61-67 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(NUCLEIC ACIDS, metab.

microorganisms, eff. on variability & hered.,
review (Uk))

(MICROORGANISMS, metab.

nucleic acids, eff. on variability & hered.,
review (Uk))

RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.IA.]

Enzymes utilized in the initial stages of carbohydrate metabolism
by *Bacterium alkalescens*. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.2:57-61 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(SHIGELLA - metabolism)
(ENZYMES - metabolism)

РАШЕВА, Е. Я.

30(1)
 SOV/50-59-1-50/57
 AUTHORS: Aftikyan, E. K., Kuchayeva, A. G.; Candidates of Biological Science

Use of Antibiotics in Plant Cultivation (Primeneniye antibiotikov v rasteniyevodstve)

ABSTRACT: A conference dealing with this subject took place in Irkutsk from 8 to 13 October, 1958. It was been called by the Institute mikrobiologii i khalimskii nauk SSSR (Microbiological Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR), the Vsesoyuznyy institut sel'skoye khozyaystva mikrobiologii i khalimskii nauk (VASKHIM) and the Sektory mikrobiologii i khalimskii nauk Arzhanovskiy SNT (Department for Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Arzhanovskiy SNT).

Dr. E. M. Burkholder, in a paper about microbe metabolites which promote the development of higher plants.

... promote the development of higher plants. V. Pichiplicki reported on investigations of several years of the mycelium carried out by Ukrainian mycologists on soil fungus mycelium and its utilization in the fight against agricultural plant diseases.

Education carried out by Ukrainian mycologists on soil fungus
pests and its utilization in the fight against agricultural
plant diseases.

I. V. Vukov, S. M. Kaskarels dealt with the utilization of the fungus *Trichoderma* in fighting the diseases of cotton bushes, and some other agricultural breeds.

[illegible]

carriers of potato wart disease and diploids in maize.
S. G. ORTIZ, Y. X. MARUÑA spoke about the utilization of

The actinomyces antagonists in fighting potato ring rot and

G. K. Fublanovskaya reported on the effect on p.7/mammals of
cultures of actinomycetes to prevent wilt of the cotton bush.
G. G. Tuzareva, L. V. Iofekyan, R. A. Kobitryan, Ya. S. Mikhalina

species. The successful utilization of several bacteria species in the successful utilization of vegetable culture and potato will.

Dr. V. V. Vasilievskiy, O. G. Chirkov, A. D. Velbandyn dealt with the utilisation of epiphyte microflora in fighting several

fungus discovered in plants.
D. H. Grubbs, J. L. Robinson, L. P. Starck.
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

...and you cannot expect to find the same old...

N. N. Galaktionov, Ye. P. Pentcheva, A. G. Kuchayeva, B. B. Kuchayeva tried the effect of antibiotic preparations on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* in the presence of a contact bacterial marker in flasks in which the

tematized troops against bacterial warfare in fighting elements of defensive planes.

of plant antibodies.

preparations "grineful'vin" and "trikholetin" and their effect on fungus carriers of diseases in cabbage, wheat and

A. S. Leebayana reported on results achieved in the utilization of water melons.

Y. P. Izrael'skiy, N. S. Ryanova, M. D. Kulikovskaya deals with the formation of phytopathogen forms of bacteria resistant to antibiotics against unpaired cells.

L. A. Vinogradova, L. S. Aziz described a method of rapid de-

termination of the effect of antibiotics on plants. The participants in the conference found the work carried out in this field in the past 5 months of intense research very interesting.

this field in the USSR insufficient. The organization of an industrial production of antibiotics and microbe preparations for the purpose of their large-scale practical application is

The necessity of increasing the growth rate of investment was pointed out as no point was emphasized.

and the development of plants of microbial origin are further pointed out. The importance of coordination of work for purposes of the development of plants of microbial origin is further pointed out.

of research and utilization of antibiotics in plant breeding was emphasized as well as the holding of periodical conferences dealing with this problem.

with this promise.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Card 2/4

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RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.IA]; MOSTOVOVA, G.A. [Mostovova, H.O.]

Dependence of the antibacterial properties of arenarine on the
time of harvesting of immortelle and on other factors. Mikro-
biol.zhur. 24 no.2:48-55 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.
(EVERLASTING FLOWERS) (MATERIA MEDICA, VEGETABLE)

RASHEA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.IA.]

Some components of arenarin and their antibacterial effects.
Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.2:26-31 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

PASHINA, Ye.Ye. [Pashba, O.IA.]

Effect of the chromatographic fractions of arenarin on shoots of
some plants and on *Corynebacterium michiganense*. Mikrobiol. zhur.
27 no.4:61-66 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Aizenman, B.IU.]; SHVAYGER, M.O.; MANDRIK, T.P.;
BREDIKHINA, A.N. [Bredikhina, A.M.]; GRISHCHUK, L.P. [Gryshchuk, L.P.];
KOLESOVA, E.A. [Kolesova O.A.]; MISHENKOVA, Ye.L. [Mishenkova, O.L.];
GALKINA, T.A. [Halkina, T.O.]; ZAKHAROVA, I.Ya.; RASHBA, Ye.Ya.
[Rashba, O.IA.]; LAUSHNIK, G.M. [Laushnyk, H.M.];
PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, N.Ye. [Preobrazhens'ka, N.IU.]

Effect of substances of bacterial origin on Ehrlich's carcinoma.
Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.6:61-67 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

RASHBA, Ye.Ya.; KAGANSKAYA, M.B.

Study of the electrophoretic properties of citrate-soluble
proteins of the colon bacillus in its variations. *Biokhimiia*
30 no.13-6 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.I.]; LAUSHNIK, G.M. [Lushnyak, H.M.]

Lipopolysaccharides of alkali-forming of Enterobacteriaceae.

Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.3:22-27 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.Ia.]; KOLICHINSKYA, I.D. [Kolichyns'ka, I.D.];
ZAKHAROVA, I.Ya.; MATYSHEVSKAYA, M.S. [Matyshevs'ka, M.S.]

First All-Union Biochemical Congress. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26
no.3:94-100 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

TYDEL'SKAYA, I.L.; MYSLAVSKAYA, I.S.; RASHBA, Ye.Ye.; ZAKHAROVA, I.Ya.

Study of C-precipitinogen in atypical streptococcal strains. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.12:93-97 D '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni Strazhesko
i Instituta mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

RASHBA, Ye.Ya [Rashba, G. I.]; ZAYCHENKO, A.M. [Zaitchenko, O.M.]

Study of the amylase and saccharase activity of mycelial wastes
from the penicillin and streptomycin. Mikrobiol. zhur. 24 no.6:
32-36 '63 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

ИЗВЕЩАНИЕ, 12.12. (ИЗВЕЩАНИЕ, 12.12.)

Specific polysaccharides of streptococci. Mikrobiol. zhur. 25
no.11:1144-51 '69. (MIRA 17:5)

PIDOPLICHKO, Ivan Grigor'iyevich [Pidoplichko, I.H.]; RASHBA, Yelena Yakovlevna [Rashba, O.IA.]; KILEROG, N.M. [Kileron, N.M.], red.

[Origin and development of life on the earth] Pokhodzhen-
nia i rozvytok zhyttia na zemli. Kyiv, Naukova dumka,
1964. 73 p. (MIRA 18:2)

HEL'TYUKOVA, Klavdiya Ignat'yevna; RASHBA, Yelena Yakovlevna;
KULIKOVSKAYA, Mariya Dmitriyevna; MARISHEVSKAYA, Mariya
Stepanovna; GVOZDYAK, Rostislav Il'ich; DROBOT'KO, V.G.,
akademik, otv. red.; SKUTSKAYA, M.P., red. izd-va;
KADASHEVICH, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Arenarin and its use in plant growing] Arenarin i ego pri-
menenie v rastenievodstve. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 1
163 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Arenarin) (Plant diseases)

RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, D.IA.]

Fifth International Biochemistry Congress. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.6:
70-71 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(BIOCHEMISTRY--CONGRESSES)

RASHBA, Yelena Yakovlevna; VIZIR, P.Ye. [Vizyr, P.IE.], doktor biol.
nauk, otv. red.; SKUTS'KA, N.P., red. izd-va; LISOVETS, O.M.
[Lysovets', O.M.], tekhn. red.

[Biology and biochemistry of the alcaligenic bacteria of the
intestinal group] Biologiya i biokhimiya luhoutvoriuiuchykh
bakterii kyshkovoi grupy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1961. 130 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Alcaligenes faecalis)

PASHBA, YE. A. (USSR)

"Carbohydrate Exchange of Alkali-Fermenting Bacteria of the Intestinal Group."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

RASHBA, Ye.Ya.; GALKINA, T.A.; ZAKHAROVA, I.Ya.; KAGANSKAYA, M.B.

Biochemical changes observed in certain coli bacteria during
variability. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:102-109 '59.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.IA.]; LAUSHNIK, G.M. [Laushnyk, H.M.]

Decomposition of some phosphorus organic compounds by B.
megatherium var. phosphaticum. Mikrobiol. Zhur. 22 no. 1:22-26
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM) (PHOSPHORUS ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)

F

Country : USSR
 Category : Microbiology. General Microbiology. Growth and Development of the Microbial Population.
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103602
 Author : Rashba, Ye. Ya.
 Institut. : —
 Title : Certain Features of Metabolism in Cultures Which Do Not Consume Glucose Isolated from Filtrates of the Breslau Bacillus
 Orig. Pub. : Mikrobiologiya, 1957, No 3, 277-284
 Abstract : The process of respiration and fermentation were studied manometrically in original Breslau bacillus strains and in regenerated cultures obtained from filtrates of them. It was established that the biochemically inert regenerated cultures which are incapable of using glucose oxidize pyruvate and, in some cases, sodium succinate and also oxidize and deaminate alanine, glycerol, and asparagine. Therefore, the usual test of inoculating regenerated cultures onto "a variegated series" for the determination of their biochemical activity is inadequate. In the author's opinion, the lack of ability of these cultures to split sugar is associated with the absence or poor development of the enzyme systems in them which carry out the initial

Card:

1/1

RASHBE, E.I.: SHEKA, V.I.

Combined resonance of band electrons in crystals with a
sphalerite lattice. Fiz. tver. tela 3 no.6:1735-1749 (MIRA 14:7)
Je '61.

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Electrons) (Sphalerite) (Crystal lattices)

RASHBA, E.I.; SHEKA, V.I.

Combined resonance in n-type InSb. Fiz. tver. tela 3
no.6:1863-1870 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Indium antimonide)

RASHCHENKO, I.D.; BALAKIN, F.S., dots.

Tissue regeneration after surgical treatment of cows with narrowed milking ducts. Veterinariia 36 no.2:80-81 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Shalinskoy rayvetlechebnitsy Sverdlovskoy oblasti (for Rashchenko).
 2. Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut (for Balakin).
- (Udder--Diseases)

RASHCHENKO, I.D., veterinarnyy vrach.

Surgical method of eliminating the condition of hard milking
in cows. Veterinariia 32 no.8:68-70 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Ordena Lenina sovkhoz "Istek", Aramil'skego rayona, Sverdlov-
skoy oblasti.

(UDDER--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

RASHCHENKO, I. N.

Changes in the chemical constitution of the tubers of the Jerusalem artichoke in the process of sprouting. I. N. Rashchenko, *Trudy Kazakh. Selsk. khoz. Inst.* 8, No. 1, 78-85(1956); *Referat. Zhur., Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1957, No. 5035.—A study was made of the changes in the mineral substances (I), carbohydrates (II) and proteins (III) of the tubers of *Helianthus tuberosus* in the different phases of its growth from the time of planting to the time of new tuber formation. In the process of growth the content of I in the tubers increased from 4.5% on the basis of dry wt. at the time of planting to 16.3% at the time of the stem development and to 32.4% at the time of the new tuber formation. At the corresponding periods of growth, II became sharply reduced from 78% to 45% and to 2%, resp. The content of III remained unchanged. Sucrose and monoses constituted the basic parts of the II of the tubers; fructose predominated among the monoses. In the process of growth the sucrose and the monoses became quantitatively reduced.

B. S. Levine

RASHCHENKO, I.N.

Enriching the tubers of Jerusalem artichoke with yeast. Trudy Inst.
mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh SSR 2:88-94 '58 (MIRA 11:10)
(JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE)
(YEAST)

USSR/Farm Animals - General Problems.

6-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1953, 83261

Author : Rashchenko, I.N.

Inst : Institute of Microbiology and Virology, AS KazSSR.

Title : Yeast-Fermentization of Girasole Tubers [Jerusalem Artichokes].

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta mikrobiol. i virusol. AN KazSSR, 1958, 2, 33-34

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 2 -

RASHCHENKO, Ivan Nazarovich; SHERMAN, R.N., red.; OYSTRAKH, V.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Homemade cured food, preserves, and marinades] Domashnie
solen'ia, varen'ia i marinady. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-
vo, 1962. 221 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Canning and preserving)

RASHCHENKO, Ivan Nazar'yevich; SHARIFOVA, M.G., red.; TURABAYEV, B.,
tekhn. red.

[Processing and preservation of vegetables, and fruits under
home conditions] Pererabotka i khranenie ovoshchei, plodov v
domashnikh usloviakh. Izd.2., dop. Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat,
1963. 237 p. (MIRA 17:2)

RASHCHENKO, Ivan Nazarovich; GORDIYENKO, N.S., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; LYAKHOVETSKAYA, T.Ye., red.; KOZLOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Harvesting and ensiling corn] Uborika i silosovanie kukurusy. Pod red. N.S. Gordienko. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 22 p.
(Kazakhstan--Corn (Maize)) (MIRA 11:7)
(Ensilage)

RASHCHENKO, I.I.

Secular reduction in the radio emission from Cassiopeia A. . Priroda
50 no.7:97-98 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga,
Moskva.

(Radio astronomy)

ROMADIN, G.; RASHCHENKO, N., ekonomist

State farms of Uzbekistan do not utilize hidden potentialities.
Fin.SSSR. 20 no.11:38-41 II '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Ministerstva finansov Uzbekskoy SSR
(for Romadin).
(Uzbekistan--State farms)

USSR / Forestry. Dendrology.

K-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24884.

Author : Rashchenko, S. L.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Forestry of Kabardino-Balkariya.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk n.-i. in-ta, 1957,
13, 81-109.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

33

RASHCHEPKIN. A.P.

Field in the stator-to-rotor gap of an induction machine with
variable linear loading of the winding. Mag. vidr. no. 3:96-102
'65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 14230-66

ACC NR: AP5024908

UR/0382/65/000/003/0096/0102

AUTHOR: Rashchepkin, A.P.

ORG: None

TITLE: Gap field at a variable linear winding load of an induction machine

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika no. 3, 1965, 96-102

TOPIC TAGS: linear induction machine, induction motor design, winding theory, winding design optimization

ABSTRACT: In the stator-to-rotor air gap of a linear machine with an open magnetic flow circuit, the mission of the winding is to create a traveling magnetic field. However, the large gap present in the magnetic circuit creates additional pulsating fields in the working gap, causing deterioration of performance. The present paper analyses the spacial and time structure of the magnetic field in the working gap for the case of linear current density variation along the yoke. A compensating device with definite advantages over known compensators is proposed. It consists of 1) an ordinary three-phase winding with an optimized current amplitude, for which a design expression is given; and 2) a supplementary winding. The optimized design attains a current distribution resulting in an essentially pure traveling field in the working gap. Orig.art. has 2 figures, 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 1309 SUBM DATE: 29Mar65/

ORIG REF: 006 OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC 538.4:621.689

L 10030-67 EWT(1)/EWP(m) VW
ACC NR: AP6034585 SOURCE CODE: UR/0382/66/000/003/0106/0110

AUTHOR: Rashchepkin, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Longitudinal edge effect of induction machines

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 3, 1966, 106-110

TOPIC TAGS: edge effect, induction machine

ABSTRACT: The effect of a magnetic and electrical shunt of the terminal points of a linear induction machine has been investigated for one-dimensional flow of ...
conductive fluid with a constant flow velocity. The conditions of perfect compensa-
tion of the longitudinal edge effect are found, and circuits are presented for
improving such machines. The results obtained show the high electrical con-
ductivity of the squirrel cage outside the active zone to be the basic cause of
impairment of parameters of the induction machine equipped with the squirrel cage
rotor. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 14 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]
SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 29Jul65/ORIG REF: 008/

Card 1/1 egk

UDC: 621.313.39:538.4

ASATURYAN, A.Sh.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; PETROVA, L.N.

Pipelines under stress. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:97-105
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. akad. I.M. Gubkina i Bashkirskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Pipelines) (Strains and stresses)

RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.

Calculating the ~~strained~~ condition of a pipeline in major repairs.
Trudy NII Transneft' no.1:287-294 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Pipelines—Maintenance and repair) (Strains and stresses)

RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; BARCHAN, N.I.; TIMERBAYEV, N.Sh.

Mechanized removal of protective coatings from pipelines. Trudy
NIITransneft' no.1:295-303 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Pipelines) (Protective coatings)

RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; BARCHAN, N.I.

Analyzing the degree of the mechanization of labor consuming
processes in the major repair of pipelines. Trudy NIITransneft'
no.1:304-314 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Pipelines--Maintenance and repair)

RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; BARCHAN, N.I.

Mechanized cleaning of pipelines in service during major repairs.
Neft.khoz. 39 no.1:54-58 1 Ja '61. (MIRA 17:3)

RASHCHETAIN, K.Ye.; BEREZIN, V.L.

Stressed state of a working pipeline during overhauling.

Izv. vya. uch. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.9:77-81 '62.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

YEDIGAROV, S.G.; LEVENTSOV, A.N.; KRUGLOV, A.N.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.;
OVCHINNIKOV, I.S.

Mechanization of the packaging of solid petroleum bitumens.
Neft. khoz. 40 no.4:60-65 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Bitumen)
(Packaging machinery)

YEDIGAROV, S.G.; RASHCHETKIN, K.Ye.; OUCHINNIKOV, I.S.

Complete mechanization of major repairs of pipelines. Neft.
khoz. 40 no.10:55-62 0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(~~Pipelines~~—Maintenance and repair)

BEREZIN, V.L.; GUMEROV, A.G.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.

Performance of petroleum-plant tanks. Transp. i khran.
nefti no. 3:19-21 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefti i nefteproduktov.

RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; PAMEYEV, M.K.; VALIYEV, D.M.

Consolidated UIM-14 insulation machine. Transp. i khran. nef'ti
no.5:8-9 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu
nefti i nefteproduktov.

BEREZIN, V.L.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.

Stresses in operating pipelines occurring in major repairs
as a result of the deformation of tamped trenches. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.4:71-74 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Pipelines—Maintenance and repair)
(Strains and stresses) (Earthwork)

BEREZIN, V.I.; RASHCHETNIK, K.Ye.; YASIN, E.M.

Calculation of stresses in the wall of a pipe in nonsymmetrical
pipeline hoisting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.7:
95-101 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

BEREZIN, V.L.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; YASIN, E.M.

Selection of boundary conditions in lifting an infinite
pipeline. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no. 12:69-74
'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

YEDIGAROV, S.G.; RASHCHETKIN, K.Ye.; MAYSKIY, A.A.

Mechanization of excavation in the major repair of pipelines. Transp.
i khran. nefi no.10:3-5 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefi
i nefteproduktov.

RASHCHEPKIN, K. Ye.; SULTANMURATOV, Kh. F.; TIMERBAYEV, E. Sh.; RAMEYEV,
M. K.

Investigating the operation of the vertical screw pumps of the
UIM-14 machine for applying protective coatings. Transp i khran
nefti no. 11:6-11 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu
nefti i nefteproduktov.

RASHCHETKIN, A.Ye.; BUZHINSKIY, V.L.; OVCHINNIKOV, I.S.

QMS-1 combined high-speed cleaning device. Neft. khoz. 41
no.2:51-55 P '63. (MIRA 17:8)

L 31874-65 ENT(d)/ENT(m)/ENP(w)/ENA(d)/ENP(v)/ENP(k)/ENA(h) Pf-4/Peb EM

ACCESSION NR: AR5005871

S/0124/64/000/011/V012/V012

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 11V95

AUTHORS: Yedigarov, S. G.; Rashchepkin, K. Ye.; Yasin, E. M.

TITLE: Stability of cylindrical shell under a load that is unevenly distributed along the generatrix

CITED SOURCE: Tr. N.-1. in-t po transp. i khraneniyu nefti i nefteproduktov, vyp. 3, 1964, 25-34

TOPIC TAGS: cylindrical shell, shell stability, thin shell

TRANSLATION: A solution is presented for the problem of stability in the small of an elastic thin circular cylindrical shell, loaded by a transverse pressure that is unevenly distributed over the length. The well-known stability equation of V. Z. Vlasov is used (Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. n., 1947, No. 1, 27--52; Obshchaya teoriya obolochek i vaye primeneniye v tekhnike /General Theory of Shells and Its Use in Engineering/ M., Gostekhizdat, 1949; Izbrannyye trudy /Selected Works/ v. 1, M., Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 364). The solution is obtained by the Bubnov-Galerkin

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ACCESSION NR: AR5005071

method. The sag is chosen in the form

$$w = \sin n\varphi \sum_{m=1}^M w_m \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

The load function is expanded in a Fourier series in cosines (with constant term). Expressions for the Fourier coefficients are given for three types of load. A calculation example is given. E. I. Grigolyuk:

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

BEREZIN, V.I.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; TIMIRBAYEV, N.Sh.; YASIN, E.M.;
SULTANMURATOV, Kh.F.; GUMEROV, A.G.; ZAKHAROV, I.Ye.

Experimental study of tension state of a pipeline during
capital repair. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.10:
89-91 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

RASHCHETKIN, K.Ye.; YASIN, E.M.

Stresses in a raised pipeline with fastened sections. Transp. i
khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.9;10-12 '64. (TIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu
nefti i nefteproduktov.

YEDIGAROV, S.G.; VOLOKH, I.B.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; MAYSKIY, A.A.;
VALYEV, B.M.; LEGVINKY, S.I.; ISKOGILOVA, P.B.

Excavator for uncovering pipelines in the ground. Transp. i khran.
nefti i nefteprod. no.10:12-14 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu
nefti i nefteproduktov.

ZAKHAROV, I.Ye.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.

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Capital repairs of pipelines laid in swampland. Transp. i khran.
nefti i nefteprod. no.12:13-15 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu
nefti i nefteproduktov.

SULTANMURATOV, Kh.F.; RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; YASIN, E.M.

Reducing pipeline hoist stresses. Transp. i khran. nefii i nefteprod.
no.8:5-9 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefii
i nefteproduktov.